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THE REPORTER.

VOL. I.

FARMERSVILLE, WEDNESDAY, August 13, 1884.

NO. 15.

THE REPORTER

Is issued every Wednesday at the office, corner of Church and Mill streets, Farmersville. Terms, 75 cents per year in advance or \$1.00 if not paid within six months. No papers discontinued until all arrears are paid.
Professional and business cards of one inch space and under, per year three dollars. Editorial notices in local column five cents per line for first insertion and three cents per line for each subsequent insertion. A limited number of advertisements inserted at special rates.
The Reporter office is supplied with a good equipment of poster as well as fine job type.
BETHUEL LOVERIN,
Publisher and Proprietor.

News of the week.

The area of the French cholera district is widening.

The French have bombarded and captured Kelung, in Formosa.

The Canada Pacific Railway's Montreal staff of workmen is to be reduced.

An immense gathering of Radicals in London on Saturday denounced the Lords.

It is reported that 100,000 persons attended the Conservative demonstration at Manchester.

The London Times and Standard are convinced that war is imminent between France and China.

Two members of the Salvation Army have been arrested in Montreal for breaking the peace by singing hymns.

The records of the Greely expedition and most interesting relics were on Saturday delivered into the custody of General Hancock.

A stranger who arrived at Niagara Falls on the 10th inst. by a Sunday excursion from Buffalo committed suicide by jumping into the rapids from the Third Sister Island on the American side. He took off his coat and vest and lay down under the trees, apparently intending to cool himself, when he suddenly sprang up and threw himself into the rapids. From papers found in his pocket his name is learned to be Woodke, but his residence is unknown. The body was seen going over the Horseshoe Falls by a number of people on the Canadian side, and afterwards was lost sight of.

A dispatch from London on the 9th inst. to the Globe contains the startling intelligence that English Cholera had made its appearance in several places in Lancashire. Over 200 persons have been stricken and 5 deaths have occurred. Doctors attribute the outbreak to excessive heat and the use of improper food. Latest accounts state that in the affected districts of France the disease is spreading. At Vogul there was 5 deaths on Saturday, and 30 persons under treatment. The very latest telegrams from Quebec state that a cholera refugee had just landed in that city from Marseilles and was at work in one of the machine shops. It is to be hoped that the strictest quarantine will be enforced by the Government so as to guard against the dread disease as much as possible.

E. KING DODDS AND THE SCOTT ACT.

Mr. Dodds is a man of brilliant but perverted ability. His address is pleasing, his manner easy. His whole bearing commanding and impressive. His oratorical powers are of no mean order and he speaks with all the apparent sincerity of a man who fully believes in the justness of the cause he is pleading. But beneath this exterior of craft and duplicity the penetrating observer may obtain glimpses of the true inwardness of the man. The cold crafty man of the world is occasionally visible under the polished and superficial friend of the poor, and champion in the cause of freedom. While he is talking most eloquently upon the injustice of depriving the "poor man" of his beer, we cannot keep from our mind the thought that he is the hireling of the men whomake the poor man's beer. Tear off the garb of justice in which he has enshrouded himself and the thorough selfishness of the man is exposed to view.

The argument of Mr. Dodds' speech is a web of fallacy, fraud, deceit and unhealthful sentiment, woven together with a dexterity worthy of a better cause. He tells us that the arrests for drunkenness where the Scott Act is in force are more numerous than where it is not, and from this fact infers that the act increases drinking, and is therefore a failure. Now to our minds this appears a fallacious argument, for so long as an attempt is made to enforce the act every man found drunk will be arrested. That such is not the case where the license law prevails is well known to all. Indeed we need not go outside our own village to prove this statement for we have Case in hand almost any day. Again if arrests are so numerous under the act, then it cannot be considered a failure. The arrests prove its enforcement, and all that is required to insure its ultimate success is patient determination on the part of the temperance party. We are next asked to believe that more liquor is drunk under the act than under license. This certainly taxes our credulity. Is it reasonable to suppose that such can be possible? under the act liquor can only be had at very great disadvantages and increased cost those must necessarily decrease its consumption. This conclusion we know to be a logical one and defy figures to prove it false. The lecturer tells us that the act decreases the consumption of beer but increases that of spirituous liquors. This shows how difficult it is to violate the act with impunity. The opponents of the act acknowledge that it shut out beer, the bulky commodity; the inference is that it only requires a little more energetic work by the promoters of the act to close out strong drink as well.

We are told that prohibition has proved a failure in Maine, and therefore it will prove a failure in Ontario. Assuming that it has failed in

Maine (which we do not believe to be a fact) surely, that is no reason why it should not be a success in Ontario.

The mathematician who would say I cannot solve that problem because have failed to do so would never accomplish much; and if we, in Ontario fold our arms and say it is of no use to work for prohibition because it has been weighed in the balance and found wanting, in Maine, then of what use is our excellent educational system, our schools, and our colleges; where is our boasted intelligence of which we are so justly proud. Away with such worthless arguments! it is never wrong to do right. We are told that the arrests for drunkenness are more numerous in Portland, Maine, than in Hamilton, and the speaker than asks us to conclude that prohibition is worthless. He had not the candour to tell his audience that Portland is an ocean port and consequently exposed, in a greater degree, to the influence of the intemperate class of the people. The loss of revenue scarcely merits a moment's serious consideration. If the measure is a good one money considerations should not stand in its way. Such are the arguments brought forward by the champion of the Anti-Scott party. We have subjected a number of them to careful and impartial examination, and in our opinion have proved their utter worthlessness.

If, then, E. King Dodds with all his ability, tact and preservation, can say no more against the Scott Act and prohibition than he did in his Brockville speech, are we not justified in concluding that only men's sordid motives and debased appetites prevent its adoption. Here, we believe, lies the root of the whole matter. It is mere idle declamation to talk about liberty in this connection and tyranny. It is no liberty to give a man the power to make himself a slave; it is no tyranny to prevent a man from selling his birthright for a mess of pottage. We acknowledge the difficulty of enforcing the act, but other great social and political reforms encountered like difficulties. For many centuries the slave trade was the great blot on the banner of banner of civilization but it is now almost wiped out. So with Intemperance. King Alcohol is doomed. Die he must. The onward march of science and religion demands his removal from this fair earth over which he has so long cast his blighting influence. But he will only fall disputing the last ditch.

Additional Local.

I. S. Rowett, will sell a lot of stove pipes, elbows, chairs tables and a book case cheap for cash, (to save removal).

We ask the indulgence of our readers this week. We have been under the necessity of discharging our compositor for drunkenness. Hence the delay in issuing the paper this

week. We hope to be able to secure a job hand in time to get out next issue on time. One thing is certain, we will have a sober assistant, or none. We ask your forbearance until such an one is secured, when we will go on as usual.

The directors of the Unionville Fair met on Thursday 7th inst and appointed the Judges for the fair to be held on the 17th, 18th, and 19th September. The buildings and grounds are being put in first class order. About \$700 is being expended in improvements this season. A 50 page pamphlet containing list of prizes and all necessary information, will be sent to any address, on application to B. Loverin, Secretary, Farmersville.

One of our village "Bards" has laid on our table a Poem entitled "A Tale that is Not Often Told" which will appear in our next.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the General Executive of the Scott Act Association for these united counties will be held in French's Hall, Brockville, on Thursday, Aug. 21st, at 11 A. M.

All members of the committee and vice-presidents of every municipality in the counties are requested to be present.

B. Loverin,
Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting will be held in the Vestry of the Methodist Church, Farmersville, on Saturday Evening, Aug. 16th, for the purpose of discussing the advisability of holding a Grand Scott Act Picnic, on the grounds of Charles Johnston, Esq. (which have been kindly offered for the occasion.

A good turn-out of all friends of the movement is requested.

BY ORDER.